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15 JUNE 2022 -- 11:15 A.M.
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 2
      VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE
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              THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. We're here
      for an arraignment and a change of plea in the case of
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      the United States of America versus Akinola Akinlapa,
      Criminal Action 20-57.
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              Would counsel identify themselves for the
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      record.
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              MR. SHAH: Good morning. Milind Shah for the
10
      United States.
              THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Shah.
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12
                            Good morning, your Honor.
                                                        Joseph
              MR. VOCCOLA:
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      Voccola representing Mr. Akinlapa.
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              THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Voccola.
              Good afternoon, Mr. Akinlapa.
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              THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
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              MR. VOCCOLA: Louder.
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Good afternoon.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Akinlapa, Mr. Jackson is going
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      to swear you in now.
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              (Defendant sworn)
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              THE CLERK:
                         Please state your name and spell
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      your last name for the record.
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              THE DEFENDANT: Akinola Akinlapa,
      A-K-I-N-L-A-P-A.
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THE COURT: Mr. Akinlapa, you are now under oath, and that requires you to give me truthful answers to the questions I ask. If you fail to give me truthful answers, then the Government could bring further charges against you, like perjury or giving a false statement or whatnot. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If I ask you a question that you do not understand, just ask me to explain it further or repeat it, and I'll be glad to do that.

And if at any time you want to discuss a matter privately with your attorney, you let me know, and we can put you in a confidential breakout room or you can just mute yourself, either way, in order to talk to your lawyer; but you just have to let me know you want to talk to your lawyer. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Akinlapa, we're conducting this hearing via the Zoom platform remotely because the Court has determined at times now because of the pandemic it's not always safe for us to gather in person.

I understand after discussions with your attorney you agree to proceed via the Zoom platform and you waive any right to appear in person for this

arraignment and change of plea; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Akinlapa, before I advise you of the charges that the Government has brought against you, I want to tell you about certain important rights that you have.

First, you have the right to remain silent.

That means you do not have to say anything at all about this matter to anyone at any time, and you can assert that right any time that you want to. Even in the middle of a sentence, you can just say, "I want to remain silent," and we all must respect that.

The important thing, however, for you to know is that if you do say anything, anything that you say can be used against you. Do you understand your right to remain silent?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Second, you have a right to counsel at every step of these proceedings. You have a right to hire your own counsel as you have in this case, Mr. Voccola; but as you know, if you can't afford counsel, the Court will appoint counsel for you; and you have a right to counsel throughout all of the proceedings. Do you understand that, Mr. Akinlapa?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And you wish to proceed with your retained counsel, Mr. Voccola?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, you have a right to have your lawyer present with you whenever the Government attempts to speak to you. In order to invoke your constitutional right, all you have to do is say, "I want my lawyer," and the Government has to stop interrogating you at that point. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I want to now tell you,
Mr. Akinlapa, about the nature of the charges that the
Government has brought against you. They brought a
two-count Information against you charging you with,
one, enticement of a minor to engage in illicit sexual
activity and, second, possession of child pornography.

Mr. Voccola, have you and your client received a copy of the Information?

MR. VOCCOLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And have you reviewed the charges with Mr. Akinlapa?

MR. VOCCOLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you believe he understands the nature of those charges?

MR. VOCCOLA: I do believe that, your Honor. He does understand.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, Mr. Akinlapa, the two counts, I'm not going to -- well, maybe we just will. Count I charges enticement of a minor to engage in illicit activity.

That alleges that on or about February 27th in 2020, in Rhode Island and elsewhere, you, using a facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly persuaded, induced, enticed or coerced a particular individual who was under the age of 18 to engage in sexual activity which any person -- for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, including production of child pornography. That's Count I.

Count II alleges that you possessed child pornography on or about February 27th, 2020, in Rhode Island.

Mr. Akinlapa, do you understand the charges that the Government has brought against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Was that yes?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand from your plea agreement that you agreed to waive any right to have

your case presented to a grand jury and to be charged by way of Indictment. I want to review that decision with you.

Has your lawyer told you about your right to an Indictment by a grand jury? Mr. Akinlapa? Do you want to discuss the matter with your attorney?

MR. VOCCOLA: Your Honor, one moment, please. I apologize.

THE COURT: No worries.

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(Defendant confers with counsel)

THE COURT: Mr. Voccola, you're not muted.

THE CLERK: I got it, Joe.

(Defendant confers with counsel)

THE COURT: Mr. Akinlapa, you've had a chance to speak with your attorney. The question that I was asking you is, has your lawyer explained your right to an Indictment by a grand jury?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And did he answer your questions about that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I want to just briefly review on the record what that is. You have a right to have your case presented to a grand jury in the first instance and to be charged by way of an Indictment.

A grand jury is made up of at least 12 people, and they sit and they listen to the evidence that the Government would put on in order to prove that there's probable cause to charge you with a crime.

Now, if the Government were to present all of the evidence to the grand jury and if the grand jury were to find that there was no probable cause to charge you, then you could not be charged with that crime.

So by waiving your right to a grand jury presentation, you give up the chance that the jury might come back and say no probable cause. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And based on that explanation, do you continue to want to waive your right to a grand jury Indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Has anyone in any way threatened you in any way to get you to waive your right to a grand jury Indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone made any promises or assurances to you other than what's contained in the plea agreement in order to get you to waive your right to an Indictment by a grand jury?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: This Court finds that your waiver of a right to an Indictment by a grand jury is made voluntarily and knowingly.

Mr. Jackson, is there a signed grand jury waiver on the docket?

THE CLERK: There is not a signed one, Judge; but I've prepared one, and I can put it on the screen for Mr. Akinlapa to agree to an electronic signature.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Akinlapa, we're going to show you a document. I want you to read it. I want your lawyer to read it. And at the end of it, I'm going to ask you, if you agree with it, whether the Court can sign your name to it so the document can be filed on the record. Okay?

So just watch the screen for a minute, and it will come up, and Mr. Voccola can explain it to you while you read it.

(Pause)

MR. VOCCOLA: We've read it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Akinlapa, after reading the Waiver of Indictment and consulting with your attorney, do you agree that the clerk's office can electronically sign your name to that document showing that you're in agreement with that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 1 2 Okay. And, Mr. Voccola, same THE COURT: 3 question to you, can the clerk's office sign your name 4 electronically? 5 MR. VOCCOLA: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: The Waiver of Indictment will be 6 7 filed on the record and is, as I said before, accepted. 8 Mr. Akinlapa, I'm going to now turn to the 9 change of plea section of this hearing, and I want to 10 begin by noting that there's a plea agreement in this 11 case that you signed and the Government signed and your 12 lawyer signed. Do you remember signing that plea 13 agreement? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: And did you sign that plea agreement 16 after you thoroughly reviewed it with your attorney? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: And did you sign that plea agreement 19 voluntarily? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Akinlapa, how old are 22 you, sir? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Twenty. 24 THE COURT: Twenty? And how far did you go in school? 25

THE DEFENDANT: High school.

THE COURT: Did you graduate high school?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Good. And have you been treated recently for any mental illness or addiction to narcotic drugs?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: As you sit here today, are you under the influence of any medication, drugs or alcoholic beverages of any kind?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Akinlapa, are you fully satisfied with the representation that you've received from your attorneys in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, before I ask you about your change of plea, Mr. Akinlapa, I want to explain to you certain rights that you have under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and I want to make sure you understand that if you change your plea to guilty today, you're going to give up these rights.

So one right you always have, and that's the right to plead not guilty, which you have done so far in this case. If you were to continue to plead not guilty, you'd be entitled to a trial by a jury.

At that trial you'd be presumed to be innocent and the Government would have to prove each and every element of the charges it brings against you beyond a reasonable doubt.

You would have a right to see and hear, confront, and your lawyer could cross-examine all of the witnesses that the Government would put on and evidence it would put on in order to prove its case against you.

You would also be allowed to put on a defense.

In fact, you could subpoen people. Your lawyer could require people to come to court to testify in your defense.

You would also be allowed to testify yourself; but, more importantly, you would not have to testify. No one could make you testify. And if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way by the Court or by the jury.

But, Mr. Akinlapa, if you change your plea to guilty today to these two counts, you will give up your right to a trial, there will be no trial, and you'll give up these other rights that you have that I just told you about.

Do you understand that you have these rights and that you're going to -- if you change your plea to

1 guilty, you'll give up these rights? Do you understand 2 that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Okay. You understand there will be 5 no trial in your case if you plead guilty? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Has anyone attempted in any 8 way to force you to plead guilty or threatened you in 9 any way to get you to plead guilty? 10 THE DEFENDANT: No. 11 THE COURT: Are you sure about that? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I just didn't hear you 14 clearly then. Has anyone made any promises or 15 assurances to you other than what's contained in the 16 plea agreement in order to get you to plead guilty? 17 THE DEFENDANT: No. 18 THE COURT: Okay. So are you today knowingly 19 and voluntarily changing your plea to guilty because 20 you've made the decision now that it's in your best 21 interest to do so? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Akinlapa, I want to tell 24 you about the maximum penalties that the Court could 25 impose at the time of sentencing in this case as well

as the minimum penalties as to one count. So as to Count I, there's a maximum term of imprisonment of life, meaning I could sentence you to a lifetime of imprisonment, and there's a minimum of 10 years. That means I will have no choice but to impose 10 years if you plead guilty to Count I.

There's also a maximum fine of \$250,000, up to a lifetime of supervised release, and there will be a \$100 and \$5,000 additional mandatory special assessment.

As to Count II, the maximum penalty is 20 years, the maximum fine is \$250,000, there's up to a lifetime of supervised release, and there is another \$100 and \$5,000 special assessment.

Now, if the Court were to impose the maximum sentence in both cases, then the maximum term of imprisonment is life, the maximum term of -- amount of fine is \$500,000, there will be a lifetime of supervised release, and there's a \$10,200 fine as to the two counts.

Do you understand that these are the maximum penalties that the Court could impose at the time of sentencing?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you also understand that if

you plead guilty to Count I, that the Court will be 1 2 required to sentence you to at least 10 years of 3 imprisonment? Do you understand that as well? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Akinlapa, are you a citizen of the United States? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 THE COURT: As a U.S. citizen, you have certain 9 valuable civil rights that you could lose if you plead 10 guilty to these charges because they're felonies. You 11 could lose the right to vote, the right to hold public 12 office, the right to serve on a jury and the right to 13 possess any kind of firearm or ammunition. 14 Do you understand that you could lose these 15 valuable civil rights if you plead guilty to these 16 charges? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 Now, there are forfeiture THE COURT: 19 allegations. Did you discuss the forfeiture 20 allegations in the plea agreement and in the 21 Information with your attorney? 22 THE DEFENDANT: I don't remember. 23 MR. VOCCOLA: Your Honor, can I have one moment, 24 please. 25 THE COURT: Of course you can.

(Defendant confers with counsel)

MR. VOCCOLA: Your Honor, we're ready.

THE COURT: Great. Mr. Akinlapa, has your attorney discussed the forfeiture allegations contained in the plea agreement and the Information with you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that by changing your plea to guilty you're giving up your right to contest those forfeiture allegations?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Akinlapa, I want to make sure you understand how the Court will go about determining what the appropriate sentence is in your case.

At some point after this hearing, probation will meet with you. You have a right to have your lawyer present with you, and I encourage you to make sure your lawyer is present with you for that interview. It's an important interview.

They'll interview you and then conduct more investigation in order to prepare a presentence report. That's a report that's going to give me a lot of information about you and your background and any criminal history and the conduct and whatnot, but it will also calculate the advisory guideline range.

Those are guidelines that help the Court determine what an appropriate sentence is in your case.

Now, your lawyer might have told you what he thinks the guideline range will be, but I haven't determined that. I won't determine that until the time of sentencing.

Do you understand as we sit here today we don't know what the guideline range will be in your case and that I won't determine it until the time of sentencing?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you also understand that you agreed to waive any right to appeal the sentence I impose if I impose a sentence that's within or below the guideline range? Do you understand that as well?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Shah.

MR. SHAH: Your Honor, this may not have any impact on how the Court proceeds, but the proposed plea agreement is a C plea.

THE COURT: I did not pick up on that, Mr. Shah.
Thank you.

MR. SHAH: I'm sorry I didn't advise the Court earlier. My fault.

THE COURT: No, no, no, no, no. It's just my error in not having picked it up. There we go.

1 Thanks. Hold on one second, then. 2 Mr. Shah, just so I don't take up everyone's 3 time, explain to me what the relevant sentencing 4 agreement is that the parties have come to that the 5 Court will bind itself to if it accepts the plea agreement. 6 7 MR. SHAH: One moment, your Honor. It could be that there isn't 8 THE COURT: Sure. 9 any other than --10 MR. SHAH: You know, it doesn't look like there 11 is one. 12 THE COURT: All right. That's fine. 13 understand that. There is a waiver, right, and is it 14 the guideline waiver, Mr. Shah? 15 Yes, your Honor. MR. SHAH: 16 THE COURT: Okay. So I've stated that 17 correctly. 18 So, Mr. Akinlapa, because this is a binding plea 19 agreement on me, on the Court, if I were to accept it 20 and on all the parties, I won't determine whether to 21 accept the plea agreement until after the presentence 22 report is issued, and then I'll make a determination 23 whether to bind myself to it. 24 If I accept the plea agreement, then the Court

will sentence you consistent with that plea agreement.

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Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask the Government now to tell us what the elements of the two counts are that they brought against you and then to tell us what facts the Government would prove if this case were to go to trial.

Mr. Akinlapa, I want you to pay particular attention to the facts, okay, because at the end of it I'm going to ask you if you admit the facts that Mr. Shah has stated are true. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Mr. Shah.

MR. SHAH: Your Honor, as to Count I, the enticement charge, there are four elements. The first is that Mr. Akinlapa knowingly coerced the person in question, whose initials are AP, to engage in sexual activity; second, that the Defendant did so using a facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, which includes interstate telephone calls or internet-based communications; three, that the person, AP, was less than 18 years old; four, the sexual activity was a criminal offense, and here the criminal offense would be production of child pornography.

Count II is possession of child pornography.

There are four elements here: First, that the Defendant knowingly possessed an account, here an iCloud account, that contained at least one image of child pornography and that the Defendant knew that his account contained at least one image of child pornography and that the image of child pornography had moved in interstate or foreign commerce, which includes over the internet. Those are the elements as to the two offenses.

As to the facts that the Government would prove were this matter to have proceeded to trial, these facts which I will set forth, I am reading from paragraph 4(a) through (e) of the plea agreement.

The facts that the Government would prove were this matter to proceed to trial are as follows: On February 27th, 2020, using the Discord communications application, Defendant exchanged text messages and established a video connection with AP, who is a 10-year-old girl.

During the course of the interaction, Defendant, through coercion, had AP disrobe and perform sexual acts in front of her computer's video camera all while Defendant watched and recorded portions on his Apple iPhone. During the interaction, Defendant was located in Rhode Island and AP was in her home in Utah.

The interaction between AP and the Defendant started with text messaging during which the Defendant texted hyperlinks to AP and she used or activated the links.

The interaction subsequently expanded to include simultaneous video conferencing. Defendant could text with AP and see her through her computer's camera, but AP could not see the Defendant. His iPhone's camera was facing a wall, not him. The interaction also did not include any voice communications, and verbal communication was limited to texting.

Near the start of the video conference, AP texted that she was interested in gymnastics and, at Defendant's request, performed a split and then headstand in front of her computer's camera.

Defendant asked her to remove her clothing down to her undergarments. When she resisted, the Defendant threatened to post her address on the internet. He said that the hyperlink that she had earlier activated had enabled him to acquire her home address.

After the threat, she removed her outer layer of clothing. Defendant then instructed her to remove her underwear. She complied. Defendant instructed her to position herself on her bed and insert a hairbrush handle into her vagina and anus all in view of her

computer's camera.

She positioned herself on her bed facing her computer's camera. In the recording, she appears to slide a hairbrush handle inside her vagina and then under her buttocks.

As shown in the logs of his text messaging and in his video conference recordings, Defendant victimized 14 other females as follows: On an unknown date, Defendant coerced a pubescent girl to expose her chest.

On June 16th, 2019, Defendant had a pubescent girl expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert a plunger into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

On July 23rd, 2019, the Defendant had ST, who was at the time eight years old, expose her chest and vagina and rub her chest.

On September 18th, 2019, Defendant, through coercion, had MJ, who at the time was 11 years old, expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert her fingers into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

On October 28th, 2019, Defendant, through coercion, had AK, who was at the time 14 years old, expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her

to insert a hairbrush into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

On December 7th, 2019, Defendant had a pubescent girl expose her vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert her fingers into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

On December 17th, 2019, Defendant, through coercion, had AA, who was at the time nine years old, expose her chest. Defendant also attempted to have her expose her vagina.

On February 23rd, 2020, Defendant, through coercion, had EM, who was 10 years old at the time, expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert her fingers into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

On February 29th, 2020, Defendant, through coercion, had RS, who was at the time nine years old, expose her chest and vagina.

On March 2nd, 2020, Defendant, through coercion, had KO, who at the time was 11 years old, expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert a brush into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

On March 31st, 2020, Defendant, through coercion, had LAH, who at the time was 14 years old,

expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert her fingers into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

On March 8th, 2020, Defendant had MP, who was at the time 14 years old, expose her vagina.

On May 15th, 2020, Defendant had a pubescent girl expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert a brush into her vagina.

On April 4th, Defendant, through coercion, had a pubescent girl expose her chest and vagina. Defendant instructed her to insert a stick into her vagina, and in the recording she appears to comply.

As shown in the logs of his text messaging and in video conference recordings, in addition to the victims identified above, Defendant sought to make contact and video conference with at least 60 other females and sought, through coercion, to force them to perform sexual acts as he watched.

In the materials that have been reviewed, the references to recording refer to Mr. Akinlapa engaging his iPhone to record what is seen through the victim's video cameras. Those recordings were saved onto Mr. Akinlapa's iCloud account.

Those are the facts that the Government's evidence would show, your Honor, were this matter to

have proceeded to trial.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Shah.

Mr. Akinlapa, you heard the elements of the two charges that the Government has brought against you. I again remind you they'd have to prove each and every one of those elements beyond a reasonable doubt for you to be found guilty of either or both of those charges.

You also heard the facts that the Government says it would prove if this case were to go to trial. Do you admit the facts that the Government has stated as true?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before I ask you about your change of plea, Mr. Akinlapa, do you have any questions for the Court or do you want to discuss any matter with your attorney?

MR. VOCCOLA: Do you have a question?

Your Honor, if I could have one moment, please.

THE COURT: Of course.

(Defendant confers with counsel)

MR. VOCCOLA: We're ready, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Akinlapa, how do you now plead to the two counts contained in the Information that the Government has brought against you, guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court has heard from the Government the evidence it would present if this matter were to go to trial.

The Court has questioned Mr. Akinlapa about his understanding of the nature of these proceedings and the consequences of entering a plea of guilty to the charges.

It is, therefore, the finding of this Court in the case of the United States versus Akinola Akinlapa that Mr. Akinlapa is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that he is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea and that the plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary plea supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the charge. And, therefore, the plea is accepted, and Mr. Akinlapa is now adjudged guilty of those offenses.

Sentencing will be set down for September 22nd at 11:30. September 22nd at 11:30.

Mr. Shah, anything further for the Government?

MR. SHAH: Nothing further, your Honor. Thank
you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Voccola, anything further for Mr. Akinlapa?

MR. VOCCOLA: No, your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Akinlapa, the conditions that were placed on you at the time of your release when you were originally arraigned remain in full force and effect. Do you understand -- until the time of sentencing. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. With that, we'll stand adjourned. Thank you, everybody. (Adjourned)

C (e) R T I F I C A T I O N I, Karen M. Wischnowsky, RPR-RMR-CRR, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes in the above-entitled case. February 13, 2023___ Date /s/ Karen M. Wischnowsky____ Karen M. Wischnowsky, RPR-RMR-CRR Federal Official Court Reporter